

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

MANIPUR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR.

1922-23.

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BY

C. G. Crawford, M. A.

Indian Civil Service.

PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DARBAR.

Imphal.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between Latitude 23° 50' and 25° 30' North, and Longitude 93° 10' and 94° 30' East. The area of Area and Population. the State is more than 8,000 square miles of which over 7,000 square miles consist of hilly and mountainous country inhabited by Naga and Kuki tribes. The Manipuris or Meiteis inhabit the central valley which has an estimated area of 700 square miles. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, was 3,84,016 of which 2,59,614 are inhabitants of Manipur valley and 1,24,402 of the Hill Tracts.

2. The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 7,16,512. The State Revenue and Tribute pays the Government of India an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000.

3. His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh C. B. E. was 37 years His Highness and the Raj Family 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st 1923. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria and has five wives: (1) Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakham Sayama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongtham Chetsnamanjuri, and (5) Haobam Lilabati.

His Highness has two sons by the second Rani, four daughters by the first Rani, one daughter by the third Rani and one son by the fifth Rani. The eldest son is aged fifteen years, the second twelve years and the third nine years.

The two eldest sons are being educated at the Raj-Kumar College Raipur. In April 1922 they left for England where they remained for about six months, during which time they were under the guardianship of Colonel Sweet. They saw many places of interest, visited the House of Commons, and at the India Office had an interview with Lord Peel.

Secretary of State for India. They also attended an English private school in Bournemouth for one term and were on excellent terms with their English school fellows. On their return journey they visited France and halted two or three days at Paris. They returned to Maipur in December 1922.

4. In January 1923, His Excellency Sir John Henry Kerr, K. C. I. E.,
 Notable Visitors. C. S. I., Governor of Assam visited the State. He was accompanied by Lady Kerr, Captain C. B. Lyon, Private Secretary and Captain N. F. Bacon, M. C., I. A., Aid-de-camp. His Excellency stayed two days in Imphal and inspected all the local institutions. The State was also visited during the year by W. C. M. Dundas, C. I. E., Inspector General of Police.

5. The conduct of the Hill Tribes was on the whole very good during Hill Tribes. the year under report. There was less friction than in previous years between the Christian Kukis of the South West Area and their Non-Christian chiefs. The animosity between villages, clans and families in the North West Area on account of old disputes has not as yet died out altogether. But the natural instinct of the people for revenge has found a new outlet in litigation and there was no riot or political crime during the year. The Kuki chiefs from Sadiya where they had been interned, returned in April 1922 and settled in their respective villages and there was no disturbance on their account. The Sub-Divisional Officers Messrs W. Shaw, B. C. Gasper and L. L. Peters continued to hold charge of their respective Sub-Divisions, Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Ukhru which continued to progress under their charge during the year. One outpost was withdrawn during the year leaving only three at the close of the year.

Sixteen licensed and one unlicensed guns were confiscated during the year. Of these two were surrendered voluntarily.

6. In February last an important meeting was held at Vahong by the Political Agent in Manipur, in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills and myself for the purpose of fixing the northern boundary of the Cross-Hatched Area. Here and at Gaziphema whence the Deputy Commissioner accompanied us, interdistrict cases with the Naga Hills were disposed of. Another border meeting for disposal of interdistrict cases was held at Chivu between the Assistant Superintendent, Tiddim and the Sub-divisional Officer, Churachandpur. There was no want of reciprocity between the State and the surrounding districts.

7. During the year under report, His Highness the Maharaja twice visited Shillong. On the first occasion he remained there for about a month. On the second occasion he was accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani and her children and remained there for three months. In the valley he was on tour for 52 days. One of these tours was undertaken to enquire into the claim of some villagers on some lands said to be reserved for grazing

of State elephants, and other tours were made to enquire into the extent of damage done to rice crop by hail and storm. My predecessor Mr. C. S. Mullan was on tour for 40 days. I was on tour for 54 days, the tours of chief importance made by me being the one above mentioned to Vahong, and an extended tour in December 1922 in the Aya Purel country, which had not been visited for some years.

In this area the Kuki Rebellion has been the cause of the villagers learning to blow bugle calls on bamboos, a feature that threatens to become incorporated in traditional tribal custom.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti B. A. continued to hold charge of the Land Revenue Office and settlement work throughout the year. He also assessed foreigners' income tax and trading license fees during the year. He was on tour for 117 days.

In June 1922, Babu Nadia Singh B. A. who had been sent the previous year to receive his preliminary training in survey and settlement at the Jhalukbari Survey School, was appointed a probationary Sub-Deputy Collector to assist the Land Revenue Officer in his work. The work of the Land Revenue Office is heavy and an additional Sub-Deputy Collector was undoubtedly required; but the chief object of appointing a second officer was to give a Manipuri graduate an opportunity of gaining such a thorough knowledge of, and experience in, land revenue work, that when a successor to the present Land Revenue Officer had to be found, it should no longer be necessary to give the appointment to a non-Manipuri. Babu Nadia Singh was on tour for 38 days.

2. There were four *kanungos* and twenty eight *amins* as before. Half of this staff was entrusted with their ordinary duties, such as settlement of waste land, assessment of concealed cultivation and exclusion of relinquished lands, the other half being employed in the cadastral survey of the valley. In addition one *kanungo* for seven months and twenty *amins* for three months were temporarily employed in the survey. The *kanungo* was selected from the most experienced *amins* and the *amins* from the men trained locally for this purpose in the previous year. Eleven more *amins* were trained locally during the year under report.

The cadastral survey progressed well during the year. It was resumed in December 1922 and the field work of the remaining circle of Naharup pana and two circles of Khabam pana, comprising an area of about 67 square miles, was nearly completed before the close of the year.

3. No change was made in rates of assessment during the year under Assessment. report, either in the valley or in Jiribam. During

the year under report 4,704 bighas (1,555 acres) of land as against 3,859 bighas (1,275.7 acres) in the previous year were measured in the dariabadi survey and 210 bighas (69.4 acres) as against 451 bighas (149.09 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of rayatwari land cultivated was 15,299 bighas (5,057.5 acres). 298 bighas (97.8 acres) of maintenance lands, owing to the death of their occupants, who had only life interest in these lands reverted to the State and were assessed to revenue during the year.

In Jiribam 506 bighas (167.2 acres) of land under regular settlement were newly assessed to revenue. All the lands previously relinquished have again been taken up. The area held under one year's lease was 307 bighas (101.4 acres) as against 316 bighas (104.4 acres) in the previous year. These lands were within the road area and river side reserve and no regular settlement could be granted for them. 500 bighas of new land were surveyed for assessment in the next year. 260 new families also settled during the year on lands chosen by them.

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,72,300 as against Land Revenue Demand. Rs. 4,60,875 in the previous year. Rs. 3,940 of the increase was due to the cadastral survey of the previous year. The demand for Jiribam was Rs. 4,462 as against Rs. 4,262 in the previous year.

5. The staff of Lakpas was the same as in the previous year and Land Revenue Collection. as usual was principally engaged in Land Revenue Collection work. The Lakpas were also employed in collecting agricultural loans. Babu Chandra Nath De the Mauzadar of Jiribam continued to hold charge during the year and performed his duties satisfactorily.

The percentage of collection of the current revenue in the valley was 72.15 as against 75.65 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley were Rs. 4,27,203 as against Rs. 3,97,417 in previous year. The arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 1,29,888 and on the arrear demand Rs. 70,729. The receipts were greater than the previous year; but having regard to the previous year's scarcity, which was no longer operative during the year under review, the collection of revenue cannot be considered satisfactory. Until collection of current revenue is improved, the financial outlook of the State is bound to be unsatisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 4,830 was collected by the Mauzadar of Jiribam. But only Rs. 3,634 was credited before the close of the year and Rs. 105 retained by him as his commission.

The arrear on the current demand of Jiribam was Rs. 1,466 and on the arrear demand Rs. 193.

Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 16,485 of the agricultural loan, Rs. 3,351 was collected during the year.

6. Remission of revenue was granted as usual to the old and helpless. The total remission granted during the year was Rs. 9,619 of which Rs. 1,641 was from current and Rs. 7,978 from the arrear demand. No remission was granted in Jiribam.

7. Coercive measures in force in the valley are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the close of the financial year. For the arrears of 1921-22 sale cases in respect of 22,158 defaulting estates were instituted for the purpose of realizing Rs. 1,10,468. Of this amount Rs 70,240 was realised before the date fixed for the sale of the estates, Rs. 1,743 was realised by sale and Rs. 3,515 was remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases for the realization of Rs. 34,969 from 9,363 defaulting estates were pending at the close of the year. Altogether 12,795 sale cases were disposed of during the year. Rs. 10,634 including Rs. 47 from Jiribam was realized on account of fines and credited under head "Miscellaneous".

8. Out of 15,273 cases for disposal 11,168 were disposed of during the year and 4,105 remained pending as against 4,446 cases disposed of, out of 8,251 in the previous year.

9. The Hill house-tax was levied at the same rates as in previous years, viz. Rs. 3 on all houses in the hills and annas 10 on the houses of all hillmen who are *bonafide* cultivators of land in the valley or Jiribam.

The current demand was Rs. 70,094 as against Rs. 72,781 in the previous year. Of the total demand of Rs. 77,793, Rs. 73,696 was collected, Rs. 2,845 remitted, and Rs. 1,751 remained unrealized at the close of the year. The hill house-tax collection was very satisfactory. There were no arrears outstanding at the close of the year in the North East and North West Sub-Divisions. In the Sadar and South West areas the balances were only Rs. 261 and Rs. 1,490 respectively. Of the total remission of Rs. 2,345, Rs. 1,026 granted by the Sub-Divisional Officer North-East Area was merely on account of commission granted to heads of villages for realisation of revenue and does not really come under this head.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation. No legislation was undertaken during the year under report.

2. The force is under the direct command of His Highness the Maharaja. Its sanctioned strength is eight Indian officers, 24 non-commissioned officers, 172 riflemen, five buglers and 24 bandsmen and this was the actual strength on 31st March 1923 as against the same numbers in the preceding year.

The force is armed with Tower muskets. But it has as well 75 Martini-Henry rifles available for use on expedition and escorts. Most of the muskets are unserviceable.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the palace, the Jail and the Revenue Office and to preserve internal peace. It also supplies a guard-of-honour to His Highness the Maharaja and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from this force when necessary.

Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar-Major during the year.

The cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs.45,854 as against Rs.35,936 in the previous year.

The commandant has expressed his satisfaction with the general work of the force, but as regards discipline he says sepoys often leave their lines without permission either to pay short visits to their houses in distant villages or to cultivate their lands. As a remedy against the former, temporary family quarters have been built in the lines; but the accommodation supplied is scarcely sufficient to meet the whole demand. Against the latter no measure will be effective until the scale of their pay is increased. This has been provided for in the reorganisation scheme which is still under the consideration of Government. Once the Manipur State force is inaugurated, there will be no difficulty in enforcing all measures of strict discipline.

3. Nongmaithem Tomchouba Singh, the Police Member of the Darbar was in charge of the Civil Police throughout the year.

The strength of the Civil Police force at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year viz. one Inspector, one Sub-Inspector, seven head constables, six writer constables and 29 constables. The three outposts at Mao, Tairelpokpi and Palei are manned from this force; these outposts are maintained at State cost; but had, previous to this year, been under the control of the Political

Agent. During the year under report they were transferred to the control of the Police Member.

In the civil police force, there were three Gurkha head constables and one Muhammadan constable, the remaining personnel being Manipuris. There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction or powers.

Besides the thana at Imphal and a small outpost at Seingmai in the north of the valley, there are also three outposts situated on each of the main roads leading into the valley. One outpost at Mao controls the Dimapur road, while the other two outposts at Tairelpokpi and Palei control the Cachar and the Burma roads respectively. These outposts, as stated above, were formerly under the control of the Political Agent.

During the year two constables were dismissed and one head constable, one writer constable and two constables departmentally punished. The total number of punishments was six, as against seven in the previous year.

In addition to the above one Sub-Inspector and three constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve. This force is maintained by Government.

During the year under review three cases of robbery were reported to the Civil Police. In one case only one person was arrested. He died before trial. The other two cases were also true but there was no clue. Two persons were arrested in connection with a case of murder. They were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was commuted by His Highness the Maharaja to one of rigorous imprisonment for ten years. The number of thefts including burglaries somewhat decreased. The total number of offences committed in the valley was 256 as against 264 in 1921-22 and 240 in 1920-21. The proportion of conviction to arrest has considerably increased, but the proportion of conviction to the number sent up for trial has fallen. The number of cattle reported as lost was 274 as against 249 in the previous year.

In the hills the total number of offences reported was 168 as against 167 in the previous year. Two cases of murder were reported. In one case two persons were arrested. Both were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. In the other case one person was brought to trial but was acquitted. One person was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. One case of robbery was reported from the Sadar area in connection with which one person was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Theft is very seldom committed by hillmen. In all the hill areas only 21 cases as against 40 in the previous year were recorded. Of these only one was reported from the South-West hill sub-division and two from the North-West

sub-division. Hillmen are not naturally amenable to order and discipline and a considerable number of offences was recorded under the head "contempts of the lawful authority of public servants." Included in these were 16 cases of disobedience of orders in the area under the direct control of the President and 25 offences against game rules in the North-West hill sub-division. The total number of cases of disobedience of orders in the previous year was 41.

The ratio of police including choukidars to the population of the valley is 1: 1038. There is only one policeman in three square miles.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 17,795 as against Rs. 17,079 in the previous year.

4. The number of chaukidars was 203 as against 202 in the Village Police. previous year.

5. There is no special police force for the hill areas. *Lambus* carry out both the duties of police and of messengers of the State. There were 47 *lambus* last year. Of these 26 were Kukis, seven Manipuris, three Kabuis, five Mao Nagas, two Maram Nagas and four Tangkhuls. One *lambu* was dismissed during the year for taking bribes.

6 There was no change in the number or constitution of the courts either in the valley or in the hills. The Criminal and Civil Justice. Cherap and Sadar Panchayet courts have six members each, and the Rural Panchayets five members. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from these courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases which are beyond the power of the subordinate courts.

As regards the hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a district magistrate and the sub-divisional officers have powers equivalent to those of sub-divisional magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of a sub-divisional officer, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against the ~~order~~ of the President in criminal cases when admissible, lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population alone is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to the approval of the Political Agent, may remit punishment and revise decisions.

During the year, the Sedar Panchayet, the Rural Panchayets, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively disposed of 91, 321, 385 and 104 accused persons out of 104, 331, 389 and 108 persons brought before them.

As Appellate Courts the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 19 and 65 criminal appeal petitions of which 19 and 58 were disposed of. 25 petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar. Of these 22 were disposed of.

3,297 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet Courts of which 135 were on account of landed property as against 120 in the previous year and 2,117 money suits as against 1,905 in the previous year. 58 original civil suits as against 45 in the previous year, were filed in the court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness the Maharaja or servants of the Royal Family are concerned. Of these one was on account of landed property and 27 were on account of money transactions. The majority of civil cases concerning land are disposed of in the Land Revenue court by the Officer in charge of the Land Revenue Office from whose decisions appeal lies to the President, and from him to His Highness.

The total value of suits of all kinds instituted in the valley courts was Rs.2,11,430 as against Rs.1,74,978 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was one month and twenty days. 777 applications referring to execution of decrees for Rs. 48,325 were received by these courts and 712 referring to Rs. 44,335 were disposed of.

Of the 291 civil appeals before the Darbar 270 were disposed of. The Cherap had on their file 327 civil appeal suits all of which were disposed of. The Muhammadan Panchayet and Wangoi Panchayet were extremely dilatory in the disposal of cases. The progress of work in all other courts was satisfactory.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja had for consideration 194 appeal petitions against the order of the Darbar of which 164 were disposed of.

In the Hill courts 429 accused persons were brought to trial and 387 persons were disposed of. 40 suits for landed property, 1101 for money and 488 suits for other rights, of a total value of Rs. 1,42,205 were filed as against 1,422 original suits valued at Rs. 1,31,105 in the previous year.

In the Hill court of the President Manipur State Darbar two criminal appeal petitions were filed and disposed of. Out of 25 civil appeals 22 were decided.

7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the ~~Extradition~~ State and the neighbouring districts.

8. The Jail Department continued to be under the charge of Bhuban Singh, Darbar Member. There is only one Prison prison in the State namely that at Imphal, which had during the year an average daily population of 235.35 as against 227.7 in the previous year. The average daily number of sick was 13.39 as against 10.5 in the previous year. Six inmates died during the year and 7 prisoners escaped. Six prisoners were recaptured. A large number of escaped prisoners are still at large. This is very unsatisfactory.

On 31st March 1923, there were 205 male convicts, seven male undertrial prisoners and one civil prisoner in the Jail. There were no female prisoners. Of 213 inmates 181 were Manipuris 29 hillmen and three foreigners.

During the year under report the system of supplying free Jail labour to State departments was abolished. Under the present system labour is supplied free for certain works in the Palace. For other State works, payment is made. The system is now being tried of giving a contract for State works to the Jail member; consequently payment is made according to work done, not according to the number of men employed on the work. The Jail member is responsible for seeing that prisoners are profitably employed and that every prisoner thus employed does his share of work.

During the year a sum of Rs. 2,901 was credited on account of manufactured articles and garden products. Rs. 2,108 was expended on raw materials. Rs. 373 was credited on account of extramural Jail labour.

9. 3734 documents were registered in the year under report as Registration against 5234 in the previous year.

10. There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and a Municipal Administration Committee of five Members nominated by him. The maintenance charges are provided for by a State grant of Rs. 4,000 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes various conservancy and other duties in the town outside the British Reserve, the cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total rainfall of the year was much below normal. But it was quite sufficient and seasonable for the cultivation of rice. The year was also marked by the total absence of floods and the rice crop throughout the valley was

Weather and Crops

very good, although there was some local damage from hail. It may be reckoned as a fourteen anna crop. The area under rice cultivation in the valley was estimated at 5,13,000 bighas or 1,69,587 acres and the area under other crops at 44,000 bighas or 14,545 acres.

In addition to rice which is the staple crop of Manipur sugar-cane, peas, tobacco, wheat, *khesari*, *mug*, mustard, *matikulai* and potatoes are grown in the valley. The outturn of potatoes was good and that of the other crops fair.

In January 1922 two raingauges were established at Ukhru and Tamenglong. The former recorded 65 inches and the latter 129.7 inches of rain during the year under report. A severe hail storm destroyed some crops in the south of the N. E. Subdivision. Cotton in this Subdivision also suffered from severe showers of July and August. Crops in other hill areas were all good. Rice which is the staple food of hillmen was good all over the hills. The Kabuis and Kacha Nagas of the N. W. area do not cultivate rice on an extensive scale. They find it easier to purchase it with the sale proceeds of forest produce such as cane, wax, lac, which they can easily collect and chillies, cotton, and *pan* which they can grow without much labour.

As in Assam and Bengal the spread of water-hyacinth is causing great anxiety in the valley of Manipur. It has already spread over some large fisheries and entirely covered some small streams. To remove the pest the Darbar, in September 1922 passed a resolution requiring all the villages in the valley to destroy it within their old village boundaries. It yet remains to be seen what effect this pious resolution will have; but until some really scientific method of combatting this weed is discovered, it will scarcely be possible to do more than keep its growth in check.

2. The average price of unskilled day labour in the valley is four annas a day and in the hills forced labour is also paid for at the same rate.

3. Rice was cheap throughout the year. The prices of other food stuffs continued to be very high.

4. The main trade in Manipur is that in rice. Its export remained closed till December 1922. Since this date more than 80,000 maunds were exported before the close of the year. Weaving is a considerable industry in Manipur. It is entirely carried on by women: but the looms used are primitive and entail unnecessary labour. A year or two ago a flyshuttle loom was purchased by an enterprising Manipuri from Sreerampore. Copying from this some thirty new looms have been made here. These were all worked at a profit during the year. It is said that the women are gradually coming to appreciate the advantages of these new looms. A brisk trade in Manipuri cloth was carried on during the year. The year was favourable for rearing silk-worms and a certain amount

of trade was carried on in Manipuri *mooga*. But unfortunately the silk industry is steadily decreasing as this trade is confined to the *Lois* whose ambition it is to become strict Manipuris.

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. As was expected no teak was extracted from the forests on the border of the Kabo valley leased to the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd. The forests in Jiribam and in the drainage area of Barak continued to be managed by the Cachar authorities. It appears that the felling of immature trees by unscrupulous timber traders was more effectively checked during the year than in the previous year. In consequence of these protective measures, there has been a temporary diminution in the yield of forest produce, but this diminution will be more than counterbalanced by the preservation of the forests. The boundary of the pine reserve at the southern extremity of the valley was somewhat altered to include a small area in which some good pine trees were found standing. Near Shagnu, a pine covered hill was made over to the Manipuri village of that name on condition that the Manipuris should plant saplings in the place of any tree felled. It is hoped that this experiment may be of value in inducing the Manipuri villagers to conserve their natural resources. The Langol firewood mahal and the small reserve at Heingang were not worked to any great extent. In addition to timber and firewood extracted from the State forests nine maunds of bees-wax were exported during the year by the lessee of the monopoly right of trade in bees-wax, agar and elephant tusk.

6. The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber and cattle and to a less extent hides, wheat, molasses, chillies, mustard oil and *ghi*. During the year 781 cattle (including buffaloes) and 469 ponies were exported of which 254 and 19 respectively were brought from Burma.

The principal imports are piece-goods, kerosine oil, salt, dried fish, wheat flour, hardware, cigarette and betel-nut.

7. The valley roads form the most important charge of State Works department. There are at present 400 miles of these roads divided into first, second and third classes. In these river embankments are included. There are 215 bridges of various lengths excluding culverts on these roads. All the temporary bridges formerly built of bamboo have been replaced by semipermanent structures. To make them permanent, the State Engineer proposes gradually to supply them with reinforced concrete pillars and beams. The main roads are generally in good order, but further widening and elevation of road surface is generally required. Some new diversions and more culverts are still needed.

During the year under report, the road from Imphal to Moirang through Bishenour was thoroughly repaired and a small portion of it

widened to the standard width of 16 ft. The large bridge at Irilbung on the Yaripok road was entirely rebuilt. For want of a sufficient outlet for water a considerable portion of the Shikhong road is yearly flooded. To prevent this several new bridges with reinforced concrete piles were built.

The section of Iril river embankment from Porompat to Irilbung and that of the Imphal river embankment from Lilong to Wangoi were considerably improved and strengthened. Necessary repairs were done to other roads and bridges as well as to existing buildings.

The most important of the original works were the erection of a 40 ft. span bridge with reinforced concrete pillars at Keisamthong, the construction of Her Highness' garden wall in the palace compound and steps for her tank. A new house for the thana at Pallel, a new rest house at Yangangpokpi, two school houses at Waikhong and Shugnu and a house for the Panchayet court at Sengmii were also constructed during the year.

In the hills much work was done in preparing the new site for the headquarters of the North-West Subdivision. Good temporary quarters and a large temporary office were erected. Seven miles of the new alignment of the Tamenglong Imphal road were opened.

In the S. W. Subdivision, the Sub-Divisional Officer's bungalow and outhouses were completed. The temporary hospital building was rebuilt on an enlarged scale; and thirty miles of the bridle path from Churachandpur to Tipaimukh were opened.

In the N. E. Sub-division, the Ukhru-Kanjong bridle path was completed, 32 miles being constructed during the year under report. Permanent quarters were built for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the Head Clerk.

The water works were maintained in good order. But at the close of the year there was a shortage of water due to increased demand, leakage in the mains and insufficient supply at the source of the water. Several lengths of pipes which had become corroded were removed and replaced by new ones. The mains have also deteriorated and extensive renewals will be necessary at an early date. Three new tanks have been erected in private compounds. The water supply can only be permanently improved when the citizen of Imphal overcomes his rooted disinclination to paying the water rate.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XXII.

Under the head "Demand" only the budget estimates for "Foreigners' tax", "Forests", "Law and Justice", "Jail", "Cart and Cattle taxes", and "Miscellaneous" have been included as it is not possible to give specific figures for the demand under these heads.

2. The gross total revenue of the State excluding the water rate was Rs. 7,46,505 as against Rs. 7,22,290 in Receipts. the previous year. There was an increase under heads "Land Revenue", "Hill House tax", "Foreigners' tax", "Salt Revenue", "Law and Justice", "Jail" and "Cart and Cattle taxes" and a decrease under heads "Fisheries", "Ferry Revenue", "Forests", "Excise", "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees" and "Miscellaneous".

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" was due to better collection of arrear revenue during the year.

The increase under the head "Hill House tax" was due to very good collection of both the current and arrear revenue during the year. The outstanding arrears of House tax, there is good reason to hope, will all be collected during the current year.

The year was on the whole favourable for fisheries and collection was very satisfactory. The fall of Rs. 1,117 in the total receipts was due to the considerable reduction in the current demand for the year. In a few cases the lessees complained of loss owing to water-hyacinth which interfered with fishing in their fisheries. However no remission was given on this account. On account of various causes small remissions were granted from the current demand. These amounted to only Rs. 829. A sum of Rs. 1,405 of the arrear demand was also remitted as unrealizable. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 300.

The increase under the head "Foreigners' tax" was due to increased receipts from Grazing fees levied on Foreigners' cattle. There was a great increase in the number of cattle and buffaloes in the Gurkhali reserves; but the number of their owners practically remained the same as in the previous year.

The Manipur State's share of income for the year from the interdistrict ferry at Jirighat was not received till after the close of the year. This is the cause of the small reduction under the head "Ferry Revenue".

The very small increase in the "Salt Revenue" does not call for any special remark.

The considerable reduction under the head "Forests" was due to the large reduction in receipts from the Cachar border forests which are the principal sources of revenue under this head.

The details of Forest receipts are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection realised by the Cachar authorities	17,018
Royalty collected by the Toll Stations in the valley ...	2,396
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar	693
Amounts received from the Heingang and Langol reserve forests	230
Grass mahals	3,396
Miscellaneous	<u>153</u>
	Total Rs. 23,886

The increase under the head "Law and Justice" was due to a large increase in court fees which produced Rs. 13,065 as against Rs. 5,994 in the previous year. Receipts from fines fell from Rs. 10,782 in the previous year to Rs. 8,925 in the year under report.

Convict labour supplied to State Works was charged for during the year. This produced only Rs. 395 and increased the receipts under the head "Jail" by Rs. 159.

Owing to less competition in the auction sale of *gunja* and opium shops for the year there was a decrease under the head "Excise".

The demand for "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees" increased from Rs. 5,518 in the previous year to Rs. 6,455 in the year under report. But the assessment was made very late in the year. Consequently only Rs. 403 of the current demand of Income tax and Rs. 970 on account of Trading license fees were collected before the close of the year leaving a balance of Rs. 3,427 on account of the former and Rs. 1,655 on account of the latter. The greater part of these have been collected since the close of the year. Of the arrear demand, Rs. 720 was collected and Rs. 90 remitted before the close of the year.

The considerable increase under the head "Cart and Cattle taxes" was due to the removal of the embargo placed on the export of rice in 1920-21.

Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for and stock and stores sold to private persons fell from Rs. 32,548 in the previous year to Rs. 25,361 in the year under report. The recovery of agricultural advances amounted to Rs. 3,351 as against Rs. 13,515 in the previous year. These were the chief causes of the considerable reduction under the head "Miscellaneous". If refunds of advances and expenses were not taken into account it would appear that there was really an increase in the total of all miscellaneous revenue receipts which were credited to this head.

The following table shows the details under this head:—

	Rs.
House rent collected by the State Engineer ...	1,625
Supervision charges on private works ...	255
Land Revenue fines	10,634
Partition and survey fees	1,071
Education fees	749
Registration fees	2,564
Interest on promisory notes	4,040
Hide monopoly	1,800
Sale proceeds of market sites	4,195
Refund of expenses already incurred ...	6,930
Receipts by the State Engineer on account of work done for and stock and stores sold to private persons	25,361
Recovery of agricultural advances ...	3,351
Other miscellaneous items ...	<u>2,194</u>
Total Rs.	64,769

All arrears from previous years have been realised or remitted except those under heads "Land Revenue" and "Hill House tax" the greater part of these will be collected.

The agitation against the payment of water rate of which mention was made in the previous year's report gradually subsided although great discontent prevailed during the year under report. The rate for the limited number of house connections was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12. There was practically no other change in the assessment or the demand. The Darbar refused to impose a limit on the distance from tanks etc. for tax paying houses as this, if allowed, would cause a considerable reduction in the income of the Water Works. The receipts from the civil population of Imphal was only Rs. 1,801 against an estimated receipt of Rs. 17,977 from this source. A sum of Rs. 4,883 was realised on account of arrears. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 39,261. The people of Imphal seem unable to realise the great benefits, such as diminution in number and extent of cholera outbreaks that they have enjoyed through the installation of a good water supply.

The following are the details under this head:—

	Rs.
Contribution for the Cantonment installation for the year	1,000
Receipts on account of current demand ...	1,801
Receipts on account of arrear demand ...	4,883
Interest on the sum of Rs. 20,000 invested in the Indian War Loan	704
Amount collected on account of fees and fines ...	<u>1,446</u>
Total Rs.	9,784

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,55,534 as against Rs. 8,16,383 in the previous year. The reduction was due to the absence of any unusual expense during the year as well as to the considerable reduction in the expenditure on State Works.

At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs.2,68,750. This was on account of Flood Loan. The Water Works loan was liquidated during the year under report.

4. The State has Rs.83,800 invested in the Government four per cent Terminable loan of 1915-16 and Rs.1,00,000 in the Closing balance. ten year six per cent bond. The closing balance of the year, excluding the invested amount was Rs.3,96,215 of which Rs.3,72,116 (including Rs.57,483 for the Hills) was to the account of ordinary revenue and Rs.24,099 to the account of the water rate. The balance for the Hills was the balance adjusted after the liquidation of rice advances made to Kukis in 1911-12.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

There are two hospitals at Imphal. The one in the Military Police lines renders medical aid to the Police and the Jail prisoners and was not shown in the previous year's report. Including these two hospitals there were ten dispensaries in the State as against nine in the previous year. The number of in-patients in the Civil Hospital at Imphal was 309 as against 464 in 1921-22 and 304 in 1920-21. The large increase in 1921-22 was due to prevalence of famine in that year. The number of out-door patients increased in all the dispensaries except in the Ukhru dispensary which showed a small decrease. The increases in the Kakching and Travelling dispensaries in the valley and Tamenglong and Churachandpur dispensaries in the hills were very large. The total number of patients (both out-door and in-door taken together) in all the hill dispensaries was 19,151 as against 16,481 in the previous year. That in the valley dispensaries was 29,628 as against 25,284 in the previous year. These figures, when the ratio between the hill and valley populations is taken into consideration, show that medical treatment is extending more rapidly in the hills than in the valley.

In the Imphal Civil Hospital 102 major and 798 minor operations were performed as against 72 major and 886 minor in the previous year. The total number of minor operations performed in other dispensaries was 395. 3 and 9 major operations were performed respectively at Churachandpur and Ukhru.

2. Out of 21,424 vaccinations 15,490 were successful, 2,105 unsuccessful and the result of 3,829 was unknown.

3. There was a slight outbreak of Cholera towards beginning and end of the year under report. A few sporadic cases of Small-pox were also reported.

4. During the year 32 indigent persons, as against 31 in the previous year, were sent to King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute, Shillong for treatment. The cost to the State was Rs. 2,400. The Manipuri is showing a steadily increasing appreciation of the value of the pasteur treatment, so much so that the despatch of patients to Shillong is threatening to become quite a serious drain on the resources of the State. Cases moreover among the Pangal population have occurred which have given rise to a suspicion that the "bites" were self-inflicted in order that the patient might enjoy a free trip to Shillong.

5. The medical department is under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. Assistant Surgeon Sudhir Ranjan Bhattacharji continued to hold the post of Medical Officer during the year. He was greatly assisted in his work by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib Gangesh Chandra Das who was in charge of the Civil Hospital at Imphal.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Johnstone School at Imphal is the only High School in the State. Mr. Phillpotts, the European Head Master left the school in February last and Babu Jamini Sundar Guha who had been Second Master for a long time was appointed in his place. The school made good progress under the control of the European Head Master. The number of pupils rose from 156 in the previous year to 246 in the year under report. The average attendance was 212.71 as against 145.77 in the previous year. Of the 246 boys on the rolls of the school on 31st March, 229 were Manipuris, 2 Muhammadans, 11 British subjects and 4 belonged to the Hill tribes.

2. There are two Middle English Schools in the State. One is the Bengali School at Imphal which follows the curriculum prescribed for Middle English Schools in Assam. The other is the Mission School at Utkhrul in the North-East Hills which is controlled by the American Baptist Mission Society and follows a course which closely approximates to the Middle English Standard in the highest class. Of the 99 boys attending the Bengali School on 31st March, 57 were of the local Bengali and other British communities residing in Imphal, 37 Manipuris and 5 Manipuri

Muhummadans. The average daily attendance was 90 as against 89 in the previous year. The average attendance in the Ukhrul School was 83.3 as against 61.45 in the previous year.

In the Lady Earle Girls' School in which girls of the Bengali community are educated, there were 28 girls on the roll on 31st March 1923 and the average attendance was 22.

3. There are three Upper Primary Schools all situated at Imphal to which only boys who have passed the Lower Primary ^{Primary Education.} examination are admitted. The number of pupils on the rolls of these three schools on 31st March 1923 was 268 as against 138 in the previous year. The average attendance was 185.4 as against 225.82 in the previous year. The heavy fall in the average daily attendance coupled with the large increase in enrolment is most unsatisfactory, and is a matter which should be carefully considered. Boys who pass the Upper Primary examination are eligible for admission to the Middle English classes of the Johnstone High School. Lower Primary Education is free but not compulsory. The number of Lower Primary Schools in the State on 31st March 1923 was 101 as against 91 in the previous year. Of these there were 27 in the Hills as against 20 in the previous year. There was no change in the number of schools in the valley or Jiribam. In all the Lower Primary schools there were 6,229 boys and 19 girls on March 31st 1923 with an average attendance of 4,710.8 as against 6,014 boys and 25 girls with an average attendance of 4,521.5 in the previous year. Of the 73 Lower Primary Schools in the valley 9 were Madrassas, 2 were Sanskrit *Tols* and 1 was a Girls' School. The American Baptist Mission has one school at Kangpokpi which has at present I to IV standard classes. This is managed on the same lines as that at Ukhrul. The society has also 8 village schools among the Tangkhuls and 8 village schools among the Kukis. These are not included in the totals given above.

4. In the Johnstone School there were 14 masters of whom 6 were ^{Teaching Staff} Bengalis and 8 Manipuris. One master held the M. A. and one the B. Sc. degree. Two masters had passed the I. A. and six were matriculates. Two of the masters were Sanskrit *pandits*. The number of teachers in the valley Primary schools was 167 and in addition there were 28 teachers in the hill areas. None of the Primary teachers are matriculates: the qualification of the great majority is the Upper Primary examination certificate.

5. Thorough repairs were done to many school houses but most ^{Buildings} of the lower primary schools needed further repairs.

6. The principal source of the revenue of the Johnstone School is a State grant. In addition to pupils' fees it also ^{Expenditure} obtains a small grant-in-aid from Government. The Bengali School gets two small grants one from the State and one from the Town Fund. A monthly subscription is also raised by the Bengali community to supplement the income from school fees. The Ukhrul Mission School is maintained by a State grant. The Lady

Earle Girls' School for Bengali girls is maintained mainly by a Government grant-in-aid and partly by school fees. All primary schools both in the valley and in the hills are maintained by the State. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year was Rs.64,991 of which Rs. 8,702 was on account of Hill schools and was charged direct to the head "Hill Tribes".

7. On March 31st 1923, 26 scholars aided by State scholarships were prosecuting their studies outside the State.

Education outside the State. Of these six were at the Cotton College, Gauhati, of whom two were preparing for the B. A. examination and four for the Intermediate examination. Four scholars were at the Ashanulla School of Engineering, Dacca. There were four scholars at the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh and one at the Bengal Veterinary College, Belgachia. One Muhummadan student was preparing for the Matriculation examination at Silchar. Ten students were learning Sanskrit at Benares or Navadwip. There exists at present in Manipur a keen desire to acquire a superior education with a view to obtaining employment as State servants. Students frequently find it difficult to realise that the State does not exist for the purpose of supplying posts for the better educated classes, and that the HOLDER of a degree unless he has some very definite line of work in view, is likely to lead a much more unhappy life than the ordinary cultivator.

8. There is a well equipped gymnasium at the Johnstone High School and a gymnastic instructor is employed. Boys in the Physical Training in the Schools. primary schools in the valley are taught *Deshi Kusrat*.

9. The work of inspection of the Primary schools is reported Inspection. to have been satisfactory.

10. Of the students sent outside the State with State scholarships, Results. two passed the B. A. two passed the Intermediate and eleven the Matriculation examinations held in 1922. Two students also appeared from the Johnstone School as private students and passed the matriculation examination.

Johnstone School:— In the annual examination 234 boys were examined of whom 149 or 64 per cent passed. Nine boys appeared at the last matriculation examination of whom four passed in the first division and two in the second division.

Bengali School:— 92 were examined of whom 74 or 80 per cent passed. Seven of these passed the Middle English examination of whom two were placed in the first division and four in the second division.

Mission Schools at Ukhrul and Kangpokpi:— 23 students of the upper classes were examined of whom 21 passed. 29 of the lower classes including nearly half the number from the village mission schools were examined. The examination was stiff and only eleven passed.

Lady Earle Girls' School :— Three pupils passed the Primary scholarship examination in the first division. One girl appeared at the Middle Vernacular examination but was unsuccessful.

Upper Primary Examination :— 151 appeared and 106 or 70 per cent passed.

Lower Primary Examination :— 258 appeared and 167 or 72 per cent passed.

11. The library is a depository maintained for supplying the various schools with books and stationery. The sale proceeds Library. amounted to Rs. 1,110 and Rs. 141 worth of articles were sold free to the schools. The expenditure on the purchase of books was Rs. 501. The value of stock in hand on March 31st was approximately Rs. 1,056.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one Veterinary Dispensary in Imphal under the charge of a Veterinary Assistant, who treats free of cost any animal brought to the dispensary or shown him during his tour. During the year he treated 3,705 animals in the dispensary as against 2,430 in the previous year and 771 on tour as against 256 in the previous year.

Foot-and-mouth disease was reported from 106 villages. 49 of these were visited in time by the Veterinary Assistant. The 231 deaths recorded were among calves and old animals. 23 deaths from Black Quarter were reported from four villages. Surra was responsible for 37 deaths among ponies and Anthrax for two deaths among cattle and ten deaths among ponies.

2. The State Printing Press was in full working order during the year and did all the work for the State including the printing Printing Press. of the Administration Report for the year 1921-22. None of the type is being renewed.

3. During the year Rs. 1,733 was paid in rewards for destruction of Destruction of wild animals 20 tigers, 50 leopards and 203 bears. These rewards are shortly to be abolished and the old Manipuri custom of giving various marks of distinction such as flags and baskets of rice, to the successful hunters at the time of the Durga Puja, is to be revived.

4. Mr. C. S. Millan M. A., I. C. S. held the appointment of President of Darbar until 6th September 1922 when I took over charge. There is no change in the personnel of the Darbar. The staffs of various offices are reported to have worked well.

Babu Ambica Charan Ghose and Nithor Nath Banerjee did invaluable work as usual.

C. G. Crawford,
President, Manipur State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1922-23.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From.	To.
		1	2
1. C. Gimson Esq; I. C. S. ...	Offg. Political Agent.	1st April 1922.	23rd Nov. 1922.
2. L. O. Clarke, Esq., I.C.S. ...	Political Agent ...	24th Nov. 1922.	31st March 1923.
3. C. S. Mullan, Esq., I.C.S. ...	President, Manipur State Darbar.	1st April 1922.	6th Sept. 1922.
4. C. G. Crawford Esq., I.C.S. ...	President Manipur State Darbar.	7th Sept. 1922.	31st March 1923.
5. Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	1st April 1922	Ditto
6. Nongmaithem Tomchaoba Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
7. Saogajam Bhuban Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
8. Maibam Samden Singh, Major	Additional Member Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	Ditto
9. Haobam Pitambar Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
10. Laisram Chura Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
11. C. F. Jeffery, Esq., M.I.M.E. ...	State Engineer. ...	Ditto	Ditto
12. W. Shaw Esq., E.I.C. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tawenglong. ...	Ditto	Ditto
13. B. C. Gasper Esq., E.I.C. ...	Do. Churachandpur. ...	Ditto	Ditto
14. L. L. Peters Esq., E.I.C. ...	Do. Ukhru. ...	Ditto	Ditto
15. Angom Tomchaoba Singh ...	President of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
16. Rajkumar Digerdra Singh ...	Member of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
17. Chandra Mukha Singh, Pukhramba ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
18. Ningthoujam Kulachandra Singh	Ditto	Ditto	22nd Feb. 1923.
19. Rajkumar Nirod Shaha Singh	Ditto	Ditto	31st March 1923.
20. Thabai Sarma	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21. Babu Ganjan Chandra Aditya	Registrar, Political Agency.	Ditto	15th August 1922
22. Babu Narayan Chandra Mukharji	Offg. Registrar Political Agency.	16th August 1922.	15th Feb. 1923.
Do. Do.	Registrar Political Agency	16th Feb. 1923.	31st March 1923.
23. Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti.	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	1st April 1922.	Ditto
24. Mr. A. C. Eleazar. ...	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur C. B. E.	Ditto	Ditto
25. Babu Ambica Charan Ghose ...	Superintendent, State Office.	Ditto	Ditto
26. Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee ...	Superintendent, Hill Office.	Ditto	Ditto
27. Ningthoujam Golap Singh ...	Subadar Major of the Manipur State Military Police.	Ditto	Ditto
28. Chandam Golap Singh ...	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto	Ditto
29. Phurailatpam Rajbabu Sarma ...	Inspector of Police.	Ditto	Ditto

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Manipur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Manipur State for the year 1922-23.

ARM OF SERVICE	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN					DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR								REMARKS
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Died	Invalid	Discharged, deserted, etc	At the end of the current year	Number of regiments battalions batteries	Number of guns	European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men	Total cost or account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Army	233					233	1			8	24	201	29,280	
TOTAL	233					233	1			8	24	201	29,280	

APPENDIX IV. (I)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Military Police for the year 1922-23.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	PUNISHMENT			REWARDS	EDUCATION
				Dismissed	Fired, degraded or suspended from department	Punished judicially		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs A P	Rs A P					
Subadar-Major.	1	100 0 0	120 0 0					
Subadars	3	50 0 0	180 0 0					
Jamadar	4	35 0 0	1680 0 0					
Havildar	16	12 8 0	240 0 0					
Naiks	5	10 8 0	100 0 0					
Sepoys	82	8 7 0	764 0 0					
Sepoys	49	8 7 0	3840 0 0					
Sepoys	50	7 7 0	4200 0 0					
Buglers	2	8 8 0	204 0 0					
Do	3	8 8 0	298 0 0					
1 Jamadar Adjutant's allowance			36 0 0					
1 Havildar Major's allowance			24 0 0					
1 Bugler Major's allowance			12 0 0					
1 Signalling Master's allowance			24 0 0					
8 Signalling Sepoy's allowance			48 0 0					
Band Establishment.								
Band Master	1	14 0 0	168 0 0					
Bandsman	1	10 0 0	120 0 0					
Bandsmen	6	8 8 0	612 0 0					
Bandsmen	8	8 0 0	768 0 0					
Bandsmen	8	7 0 0	672 0 0					
9 Bandsmen's allowance		1 0 0	108 0 0					
Miscellaneous Establishment.								
Clerk	1	26 0 0	312 0 0					
School Master	1	10 0 0	120 0 0					
Armourer	1	20 0 0	240 0 0					
Carpenter	1	10 0 0	24 0 0					
Tailors	1	10 0 0	240 0 0					
Mails	1	7 0 0	84 0 0					
Sweepers	4	7 0 0	336 0 0					
Hospital Establishment.								
Compounder	1	15 0 0	180 0 0					
Water Carrier	1	7 0 0	84 0 0					
Sweper	1	7 0 0	84 0 0					
TOTAL			2920 0 0					

APPENDIX IV. (2)

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Civil Police for the year 1922-23.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.							
1 Inspector ..	1	At Rs. 100 Rs. 5 allowance ..	1,200 60	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2 Sub-Inspector ..	1	At Rs. 50 Rs. 5 allowance ..	600 60	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Head constables ..	7	1 at Rs. 25 His training allowance at Rs. 20 .. 2 @ Rs. 20 plus Rs. 2.8 allowance each .. 1 @ Rs. 20 1 @ Rs. 20 from 1st April to 24th February 1923 .. 3 at Rs. 15 each ..	200 240 540 240 217/2/3 360	..	1	..	..	..	7	One on deputation to Dibrugarh for training.
4 Writer constables ..	6	2 at Rs. 15 each .. 4 at Rs. 12 each ..	360 576	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
5 Constables ..	29	6 at Rs. 9 each .. 4 at Rs. 8.8/- each .. 19 at Rs. 8 each ..	648 408 1,624	2	2	..	..	..	16	8
6 Sweeper ..	1	At Rs. 7 ..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Choukidars ..	208	At Rs. 3 each ..	7,308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	15,025/2/3	2	4	..	..	..	81	2

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

MANIPUR STATE.	Number of Offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		REMARKS
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Civil Police Imphal Thana.	264	256	234	217	150	207	143	193	37	19	61.5	69	95.3	98.2	4 Persons awaiting trial and one died before trial

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

MANIPUR STATE.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Civil Police, Imphal Thana.	Rs. 16,906	Rs. 8,875	Rs. 7,449	Rs. 2,769	Rs. 44.06	Rs. 33.3

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	NUMBER OF OFFENCES.					NUMBER OF PERSONS					
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
								1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Valley.											
Ch. IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants.	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. X. I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants.	..	5	5	2	3	43	42	..	..	..	..
Ch. XI. I.P.C. False evidence and offences against Public Justices.	1	7	8	3	7	12	13	..	6	..	..
Ch. XII. I.P.C. Offences relating to Coin &c.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body.—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder section 302	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..
Homicide sec 304, 304 A.	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	..	3	..	5
Other offences.	..	17	17	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property.—	4	157	161	197	160	54	46	..	28	..	11
Theft	..	3	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences.	2	62	64	32	60	88	77	..	28	2	42
Ch. XX. I.P.C. Offences relating to marriage.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. XXIII. I.P.C. Criminal intimidation.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL VALLEY.		7	256	263	250	249	217	103	67	2	58
Hills.											
Ch. VIII. I.P.C. Offences against the Public Tranquillity.	1	2	3	4	2	5	4	..	..	..	..
Ch. IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants.	1	8	9	6	5	10	5	..	..	..	5
Ch. X. I.P.C. Contempts of the lawful authority of Public servants.	5	58	63	42	57	157	113	..	5	..	1
Ch. XI. I.P.C. False evidence and offences against Public Justices.	..	12	12	7	11	13	8	1	3	..	..
Ch. XIV. I.P.C. Offences affecting the Public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ch. XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body.—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder sec 302	..	1	2	2	2	5	2	..	2	..	..
Homicide sec 304, 304A.	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1
Other offences.	12	37	49	31	42	102	81	..	3	..	1
Ch. XVII. I.P.C. Offences against property.—	..	14	15	29	34	22	48	15	..	4	..
Theft.	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
Robbery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacoity.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences.	..	7	29	26	32	71	31	..	5	2	12
Sec 3 Gambling act 3 of 1867	..	..	2	2	2	20	19	..	..	..	..
TOTAL HILLS.		..	41	168	209	157	179	429	229	1	25
GRAND TOTAL FOR STATE		..	48	484	472	407	426	646	422	1	80

-114-
-THE INDEX

of *cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.*

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported during the year.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.								PERSONS DISPOSED OF.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of the past year.	Brought to trial in 1922-23.				Total.				Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Dismissed, or transferred.	
				Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of court.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Manipur State Darbar	37	24	16	90	...	...	1	1	79	108	13	18	70	2	1	4
Cherap Court ..	333	307	3	131	88	106	38	25	414	369	117	28	190	26	24	4	
Town Panchayet Court	52	45	27	..	31	46	..	..	103	104	27	38	9	6	9	13
Bural Panchayets ..	212	164	5	...	126	166	84	...	479	331	94	88	55	83	1	10	
Hill Court of President Manipur State Darbar	105	77	74	8	73	114	..	1	295	265	—	106	186	—	—	23	
North-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	22	41	17	..	..	68	..	..	187	85	—	15	63	—	—	7
South-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	12	16	..	...	10	4	..	8	35	22	—	15	7	—	—	—
North-East Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	29	34	2	..	18	29	..	8	65	57	12	9	21	2	1	13	
TOTAL. ..	802	708	144	224	344	533	73	43	1,607	1,361	263	317	551	121	36	73	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.												Pending.			
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.				Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc. ordered.					
		Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Prisional Court of H.H. the Maharaja of Manipur	25	59	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	6	1	5	3
Manipur State Darbar ..	65	26	12	35	26	6	3	24	19	1	1	17	5	10	7	4	1
Cherap Court ..	19	10	5	14	6	2	2	9	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Hill Court of President Manipur State Darbar	2	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	111	93	38	50	32	8	5	33	17	1	1	3	3	37	7	15	10

APPENDIX X

CIVIL JUSTICE:—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1922-23.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	SUTS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR.			SUTS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.		
Mangalore State Darbar	2	2	2	45	58	47	60	45	57	2	3	357	1	27	30	49	8	1	16	10	8	23	3,141	0	1	18						
Chemp Court	3	1	321	612	523	613	522	612	1	1	38873	194	325	183	473	119	11	6	3	79	26	136	371	97,760	0	1	0					
Town Panchayet Court	4	1	52	943	1,055	1,004	1,057	902	1,027	52	60	81,676	26	388	21	625	407	187	88	107	645	77,126	0	1	17							
Rural Panchayets	1,23	1,24	1,694	1,650	1,817	1,784	1,683	1,035	124	89	27,594	5	64	841	1,650	228	625	280	582	28,073	0	1	2									
President's Bill Court	47	45	749	768	1,147	1,203	712	1,043	435	180	72,102	31	634	88	576	184	8	95	331	128	489	1,05,802	0	5	0							
North-West Sub-D. O. Court	26	30	106	125	132	155	102	113	30	42	11,631	3	40	71	98	23	4	13	7	9	94	10,102	0	3	3							
South-West Sub-D. O's Court	49	33	252	204	298	242	269	189	38	53	25,669	1	36	167	122	78	3	1	17	43	21	106	23,743	0	3	15						
North-East Sub-D. O's Court	42	324	532	324	574	282	437	42	137	33,443	1	363	149	415	126	13	117	30	277	24,598	0	2	3									
TOTAL	6,77	7,94	4,125	4,984	5,292	5,718	4,558	173	734	545	3,53,625	176	9,241	1,531	4,112	945	27	7	8	648	1,247	690	2,579	3,70,241								

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL JUSTICE :—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance.		Applications brought to the register.	Total.	Disposed of.	Closing balance.	Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.												
	Past year.						Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Past year.		Present year.		Present year.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs.		Rs.				Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Manipur State Darbar	...	43	53	8,686	17	32	2,655	60	85	11,341	7	19	936	53	66	10,405	14	10	42
Cherap Court	...	24	9	1,938	89	129	16,902	113	138	18,840	104	113	14,456	9	25	4,384	16	5	4
Town Panchayet Court	...	160	267	14,687	390	616	28,765	550	883	48,455	253	580	28,943	267	303	14,512	201	102	...
President's Hill Court	...	63	2,021	86	210	11,292	86	273	14,313	23	136	6,491	63	137	7,882	81	37	19	
North-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court
South-West Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	...	30	63	5,605	93	52	6,395	126	115	12,000	65	82	6,910	63	38	5,090	6	9	18
North-East Sub-Divisional Officer's Court	...	20	37	3,218	52	77	5,315	72	114	8,563	35	51	2,750	37	63	5,813	26	16	21
Total	277	492	36,155	782	1,116	71,357	1,009	1,608	1,08,512	517	981	60,426	492	627	48,086	344	179	104	

APPENDIX XIII.

CIVIL JUSTICE :—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits 1922-23.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1922-23.

STATION	Number of prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.				
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	TOTAL.		Past year.	Present year.								
				Past year.	Present year.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Manipur Imphal.	1	246	548	917	794	227.69	235.35	213	Rs. 20,512	18 days	6				
TOTAL	1	246	548	917	794	227.69	235.35	213	Rs. 20,512	18 days	6				

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1922-23.

NAME OF STATE	Documents presented for registration.		NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.					Documents registered	Value of documents registered	Documents of which the entry has been refused	Documents taken up for enquiry at the end of the year									
			Mort-gage	Sale-deeds	Wills	Money bonds	Miscellaneous													
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Past year	Past year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Manipur	5,445	3,890	532	416	4901	2,807	2	1	448	36	165	174	5,238	3,734	2,60,388	1,77,229	3	21	204	135

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of registration during the year. 1922-23.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sale deeds	4,091	1,91,097	2,540	2,807	1,23,952	1,794
Mortgages	532	38,871	538	416	26,412	280
Wills	2	105	1	1	500	2
Money bonds	448	28,131	307	336	17,941	280
Miscellaneous	165	7,184	168	174	9,124	208
TOTAL.	...	5,238	2,60,388	3,549	1,77,229	2,564

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1922.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1923.
		Past	Present		Past	Present	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imphal Town Fund, British Reserve ...	Rs. 3,566	Rs. 14,744	Rs. 15,728	Rs. 19,294	Rs. 16,092	Rs. 18,658	Rs. 5,636

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

MANIPUR STATE	April 1922	May 1922.	June 1922.	July 1922.	August 1922.	September 1922.	October 1922.	November 1922.	December 1922.	January 1923.	February 1923.	March 1923.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 10 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imphal	3.01	3.15	8.59	9.37	10.89	8.91	4.34	1.75	0.20	0.00	1.30	2.52	49.18	54.41	5.574

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of Staple food grains.

Articles.	During March past year Per maund.	During March present year Per maund.			REMARKS.
		1	2	3	
		Rs.	A.	P.	
Paddy	1	5	0	0 14
Rice, 1st quality	2	0	0	1 13
" 2nd.	1	12	0	1 10
Mungikulai	5	12	0	7 4

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year, 1922-23.

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. ESTABLISHMENTS.—							
State Engineer's pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,182
Office establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,322
Head quarter's establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,225
Road establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,819
Palace establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	426
Miscellaneous establishment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	388
Travelling Allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2. VALLEY ROADS.—							
Repairs to roads	...	...	9,413	...	...	...	9,413
River bunds and paths	...	...	4,827	...	...	...	4,827
Bridges repairs	...	...	15,007	...	...	...	15,007
Road Bungalows	...	...	2,802	...	...	...	2,802
3. Buildings. —							
State Office	...	215	...	...	...	...	215
Construction of a urinal do	184	...	...	...	...	...	184
Land Revenue Office	...	63	...	...	...	...	63
State works Office, Workshop and Godown	...	397	...	...	...	...	397
Jail building	1,071	187	...	...	...	...	1,258
Cherap, Panchayet and valley Panchayet Courts	414	876	...	...	...	...	1,290
Press	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Temporary quarter for Foreigner's Mauzadar	282	...	...	...	...	...	282
Land Revenue Camps	..	943	...	...	...	...	943
4. Residential Buildings.—							
President's Bungalow	..	284	—	—	—	—	284
State Engineer's Bungalow.	..	389	—	—	—	—	389
Her Highness's Companion's Bungalow	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Medical Officer's do	..	71	—	—	—	—	71
Dak Bungalow	—	129	—	—	—	—	129
School Master's do	..	172	—	—	—	—	172
Babu para quarters	—	670	—	—	—	—	670
Silk Bungalow	..	82	—	—	—	—	82
5. Military Police Buildings	...	—	190	—	—	—	190
6. Civil Police Buildings.—							
Imphal thana, out houses & Senmai and Mao thanas	101	88	—	—	—	—	189
Palei Thana	1,206	—	—	—	—	—	1,206
Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarter	..	12	—	—	—	—	12
7. Medical Buildings.—							
Imphal Hospital	—	516	—	—	—	—	516
Hospital quarters	—	282	—	—	—	—	282
Kakching and Bishenpur Dispensaries	—	88	—	—	—	—	88
Veterinary Hospital	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
Lepper Asylum	1,114	—	—	—	—	—	1,114
New dispensary at Palace	135	—	—	—	—	—	135
Pucca Series of cookshed. & Pucca drain in Civil Hospital	1,161	—	—	—	—	—	1,161
Carried over	...	5,734	37,555	—	—	—	63,289

APPENDIX XIX.—Concluded.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1922-23.

Description of Works.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought Forward —	5,750	37,555	—	—	—	—	63,067
Education Buildings—							
Johnstone School .....	...	163	—	—	—	—	163
Construction of a urinal at Pitta	121	—	—	—	—	—	121
Educational Office .....	...	11	—	—	—	—	11
Valley Schools .....	...	3,140	—	—	—	—	3,140
Palace and connected Buildings—							
Palace	—	2,180	—	—	—	—	2,180
Mandab	—	54	—	—	—	—	54
Sree Govindjee's Temple	—	305	—	—	—	—	305
Langthabal	—	500	—	—	—	—	500
His Highness's Rest house at Dimapur	487	—	—	—	—	—	487
Pucca Series of steps in Palace tanks	815	—	—	—	—	—	815
1. Shillong Houses—							
Upkeep .....	..	—	3,727	—	—	—	3,727
1. Palace Lighting .....	..	—	—	—	—	—	3,428
2. Tools and Plants—							
Repairs and purchase of Tools and plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,408
3. Miscellaneous—							
Stationery and Office contingencies .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,278
Palace Pologround malis .....	..	1,412	..	..	..	..	1,412
Upkeep State Cars .....	..	382	..	..	..	..	382
14. British Reserve Contribution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,600
15. Sanitary arrangements of State institutions outside British reserve .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560
16. Stock and Stores and Private works .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,693
17. Bazar—							
Sheds in new Bazar .....	..	2,949	—	—	—	—	2,949
18. State works in the Hills—							
Establishment	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,833
Cachar Road (Repairs)	—	541	—	—	—	—	541
Do Bridges and others	1,114	308	—	—	—	—	1,422
Do Rest houses & others	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
Purchase of Tools plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,777
Buildings in the new Sub-divisions	39,181	1,541	—	—	—	—	40,722
Repairs to Bridle paths	—	6,317	—	—	—	—	6,317
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19. Water works maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,708
GRAND TOTAL	50,417	58,156	—	—	—	—	1,77,641

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

SCT	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.						Horses.	Mares.	Cattle and Villies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	PLough.	CARTS.	REMARKS	
		2	3	Bullocks.	4	Cows.	5	Male.	6	Female.						
our	1922-23.			-												16

The number of carts
given is the number
required for plying
on the Imphal road

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

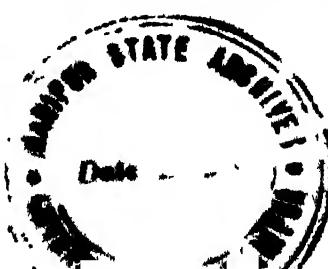
Name of State.	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total	
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
manipur.	-	-	1	Rs 2,500	1	Rs 500	-	-	2	Rs 3,000

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the M
1922-23.

RECEIPTS.

NAME OF DEMAND.	DEMAND.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	REMARKS.	
	ARREAT. 1921-22	Current 1922-23	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cash balance at the Commencement of the year	...	..	..	3,95,460	...	...	...	...
1. Land Revenue	1,66,135	4,76,762	6,42,897	4,30,837	4,01,149	9,619	2,02,276		Rs. 165 paid as commission.
2. Hill House tax	7,699	70,094	77,793	73,696	72,678	2,345	1,751		
3. Fisheries ..	1,605	81,668	83,273	80,739	81,856	2,234	300		
4. Foreigners' tax	...	10,000	10,000	11,185	8,021	...	...
5. Ferry Revenue		975	975	975	1,850	...	...
6. Salt Revenue	635	3,130	4,065	3,713	3,630	...	352		
7. Forests ..		24,000	24,000	23,886	38,009	...	...
8. Law and Justice	...	16,000	16,000	22,374	17,051	...	...
9. Jail		5,000	5,000	3,274	3,115	...	...
10. Exorse	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,075	...	...
11. Kubo Valley Compensation	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
12. Foreigners Income tax and trading License fees	810	6,455	7,265	2,093	5,365	90	5,082		
13. Cart and Cattle taxes	...	20,000	20,000	19,494	7,728	...	...
14. Miscellaneous	..	35,000	35,000	64,769	69,493	...	...
TOTAL Rs.	1,76,881	7,58,654	9,35,538	7,16,505	7,22,290	14,288	2,09,781		
Water-rate ...	29,529	19,681	49,210	9,784*	7,515	1,611	39,261	* Rs. 1,446 fees and fines.	
TOTAL Rs.	2,06,413	7,78,335	9,84,748	7,50,289	7,29,885	15,899	2,49,022		
Adding opening balance ...	...	...	..	11,51,749	...	...	...	..



APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year
1922-23.

EXPENDITURE

Nature of Expenditure.	* Budget Estimate		Actual Expenditure	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year	Previous year
	2	3	4	5
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	13,740	16,900	18,534	18,341
Travelling Allowance of ditto . .	1,500	1,500	1,441	1,530
Pay of Darbar Members . .	15,156	15,156	15,156	15,088
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	490	2,064
Pay of Establishment	17,288	18,164	17,952	17,410
Travelling Allowance of ditto	800	800	970	486
Contingencies	5,200	5,204	5,048	9,179
Expenses in connection with Governor's visit				3,098
Grain compensation				4,780
Relief of Distress on account of scarcity				16,268
Total	55,184	59,284	59,991	63,142
II.—LAND REVENUE				
Pay of Officers in charge Land Revenue Office	2,400	2,380	2,400	2,318
Travelling Allowance of ditto	740	740	391	542
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector			410	
Office Establishment	4,826	4,718	4,874	4,400
Travelling Allowance of ditto	20	220	18	20
Field Establishment	10,116	10,116	9,440	8,761
Lakpas' Establishment	12,340	12,340	12,198	11,817
Travelling Allowance of ditto	900	900	750	619
Jirigat Establishment and Travelling Allowance	2,174	2,174	2,224	2,122
Contingencies	6,200	6,200	6,573	9,406
Total	39,918	39,738	39,696	34,825
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Hill Office and Sub-Divisional Office Establishment	41,684	39,550	43,431	38,717
Travelling Allowance of Sub-Divisional officers and Lambus	3,700	4,000	2,137	2,579
Office Contingencies	7,000	8,729	17,017	10,162
Education Establishment	6,180	6,640	4,815	4,077
Ditto Contingencies	5,275	4,953	3,897	2,954
Medical Establishment	8,491	6,688	7,199	6,900
Travelling Allowance of ditto	550	420	270	100
Medical Contingencies	6,500	5,950	4,993	4,197
P. W. D. Works Establishment	4,944	5,520	4,338	2,954
Travelling Allowance of ditto	50		44	
P. W. D. Works	49,060	51,780	51,931	31,083
Postal Establishment and Contingencies	1,200		905	
Total	135,174	133,740	140,262	1,04,303
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies . .	500	500		
V.—FORESTS				
Establishment	1,728	1,728	1,734	1,721
Contingencies	452	452	445	1,103
Import Duty payable to Burma Government	5,000	5,000	9,016	5,754
Total	7,180	7,180	11,225	8,585
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	16,188	14,904	16,018	14,792
Travelling Allowance of ditto	430	430	586	517
Contingencies	2,082	698	1,731	2,412
Total	18,700	18,930	18,835	17,711
Carried over . .	2,56,634	2,56,403	2,68,909	2,48,566

APPENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.
EXPENDITURE—continued.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
	1	2	3	4
Brought forward.	2,56,654	2,56,402	2,68,900	2,48,566
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
His Highness's Privy Purse	...	60,000	60,000	58,970
Maintenance of Maharaja's Family and Temples	...	41,652	41,652	41,652
Allowance to the detenus at Brindaban	...	1,200	1,200	1,200
Pay of Maharani's Companion	...	2,400	2,400	2,400
His Highness's Contingencies	...	18,500	18,500	18,485
Pujas and Ceremonies including Sradas	...	19,000	19,000	19,400
Miscellaneous	...	2,148	2,148	2,129
Educational expenses of H. H.'s sons	...	25,000	18,000	11,870
Expenses on account of Prince of Wales' visit	...	25,000	27,068	18,843
TOTAL	...	1,64,900	1,77,900	1,58,746
VIII.—STATE WORKS.				
State Works	...	99,808	1,13,200	1,12,685
IX.—MILITARY POLICE.				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	...	46,248	30,144	29,280
Contingencies	...	11,404	7,000	10,574
TOTAL	...	57,652	37,144	36,854
X.—CIVIL POLICE.				
Pay of Establishment	...	15,618	15,594	15,408
Travelling Allowance	...	580	580	630
Contingencies	...	2,526	2,524	1,757
TOTAL	...	18,724	18,698	17,795
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	...	3,600	8,368	3,603
Clothing, Food and Miscellaneous	...	11,600	11,600	13,303
Manufacture	...	3,000	3,000	2,108
Expenses of Manipuri Prisoners transferred to Andamans and Sylhet Jail	...	2,000	2,000	1,498
TOTAL	...	20,000	19,968	20,512
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance to Medical Officer	...	1,200	1,200	1,200
Travelling Allowance	...	600	600	150
Pay of Jail and Police Sub-Assistant Surgeon	...	1,863	1,245	415
Pay of other Establishment	...	4,839	5,544	5,561
Vaccination Establishment	...	1,500	1,140	1,489
Medicine, Diet and Contingencies including Epidemic Expenses	...	10,000	10,680	9,048
for and leper Asylum	...	2,000	2,010	1,178
TOTAL	...	22,002	22,409	19,030
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of Establishment	...	33,468	32,028	32,787
Capitation Grant	...	4,000	5,000	5,008
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School	...	6,000	4,960	5,985
Scholarships	...	7,649	8,523	8,988
Books and Stationery and Printing Expenses	...	600	660	301
Furniture	...	700	500	600
Miscellaneous	...	800	800	8,988
TOTAL.	...	53,277	52,479	55,935
Carried over.	...	6,93,017	6,93,200	7,24,619

APPENDIX XXII

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1902-03.

EXPENDITURE.—Concluded.

NATURE OF EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.	
	Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
	1	2	3	4
Brought forward	6,98,617	6,98,200	6,99,820	7,34,619
XIV.—POSTAL.	...	900	(See Hills.)	1,003
XV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.	...	...	...	...
Expedition and Tours	1,000	500	5	6
XVI. TEA SEED.	...	...	...	...
Tea Seed	...	300	...	464
XVII. TRIBUTE.	...	...	...	...
Tribute	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
XVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...
Establishment	2,448	2,448	2,434	2,448
Contingencies	1,000	2,010	1,270	219
Printing Presses including Establishment	3,932	3,938	3,198	2,827
Registration Contingencies and Establishment	1,640	1,644	1,851	1,649
TOTAL	9,000	10,000	8,751	7,143
XIX.—VETERINARY.	...	...	...	...
Establishment	1,692	1,020	1,692	1,020
Travelling Allowance	200	200	397	179
Contingencies	2,208	2,180	1,425	2,357
TOTAL	4,100	4,000	3,514	4,156
XX.—WATER-WORKS LOAN AND FLOOD LOAN.	...	...	...	...
Repayment of Loan	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
XXI.—WATER-WORKS MAINTENANCE.	...	...	...	...
Water-work Maintenance	12,174	16,174	8,708	5,653
XXII.	...	...	...	...
Gratuity and Pension	3,000	2,000	2,006	270
XXIII.	...	...	...	...
Census	...	2,000	257	659
TOTAL	7,57,291	7,70,074	7,58,061	7,78,978
Loans and advances to Cultivators	...	...	...	30,000
New Building and Miscellaneous Advances paid during the year	...	...	+ 6,480	+ 10,200
Receipts of House Building and Miscellaneous Advances (adjusted by short drawal of pay bills.)	...	...	- 6,977	- 2,950
Total Expenditure of the year	...	...	7,55,584	8,16,383
Add closing balance	...	...	8,96,315	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	11,51,749	...

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Manipur State during the year 1922-23.

Dispensary.	Out-door, old and new treated.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.						Expenditure.	Daily average attendance.	Remarks.			
		Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.		Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.							
				Cured.	Relieved.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
Civil Hospital	17,113	13,270	900	256	22	11	4	16	Rs.	70.00					
Palace Dispensary	2,578	1,446	12	11	..	..	..	1	..	7.52		
Bishenpur	4,476	3,753	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.26		
Kakching	7,912	6,352	77	69	..	..	2	6	..	21.90			
Travelling	3,065	2,926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.29		
Churachandpur	6,589	5,649	78	43	21	10	1	3	..	19.65					
Tamenlong	7,222	5,974	56	33	18	..	..	10	..	20.74			
Ukhrul	4,734	3,088	33	16	9	..	2	6	..	16.01					
Mao	4,478	4,271	2	1	1	..	1	9	..	12.28					
Police Hospital		958	525	501	9	5	..	..	..	6.66		
TOTAL	58,167	47,687	1,092	930	75	26	10	51	27,371	206.64					

APPENDIX XXIV.

Total Statistics of the Manipur State for the year 1922-23.

1	2	3	Births.				Deaths.				Ratio per 1,000 of population.			
			Population	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past year.	Present year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Births.	Deaths.	
												10	11	12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Manipur State for the year 1922-23.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON ROLL ON 31ST MARCH.				DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	VALLEY SCHOOLS.											
1	1	High School	154	..	246	..	145.77	212.71	11,556	..	Out of this Rs. 5215 was paid by the State.	
1	1	Middle English	99	..	99	..	89	90	..	2,235	..	Out of this Rs. 720 was paid by the State.
1	1	Middle Vernacular	..	22	..	28	18	22.57	..	441	..	
3	8	Upper Primary	138	..	268	..	225.82	185.40	..	41,666	Including expenses of Inspections.	
74	74	Lower Primary.	5,563	21	5,625	16	4,297.66	4448.98	..	..	..
	HILL SCHOOLS.											
2	2	Ukhrul Mission School	76	1	38	1	55.45	83.30	..	..	The amount spent on all Hill Schools was Rs. 8,702.	
20	27	Lower Primary	481	4	604	3	223.94	221.92	..	..	..

